

TELL VALUE OF T. C. AND I.

Witnesses Say Ore and Coal Deposits Are Worth \$200,000,000.

COST STEEL CO. \$29,000,000

Declare Property Purchased "to Stop Panic" Is One of Most Valuable in the World.

A fair estimate of the value of the vast ore lands in the so-called Birmingham district which were owned by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company prior to its absorption by the United States Steel Corporation was obtained from witnesses examined yesterday before the House committee which is investigating the Steel Corporation. The testimony was given by expert mining engineers who had appraised the property in 1904, the year before the syndicate was formed which purchased the control of the Tennessee company, L. C. Hanna and Grant B. Schley were the managers of the syndicate.

In round numbers, it was shown that the value of the ore and coal lands in this region would amount to approximately \$200,000,000 at the present time. This was the property which the Steel Corporation bought in order to turn the tide of the panic of 1907, according to the testimony of previous witnesses—for \$29,000,000.

The committee resumed its sessions in the City Hall yesterday morning with only three members present—Chairman Stanley, of Kentucky, and Representatives Duffell, of New York, and Young, of Michigan. The full committee will resume its sessions to-day, when Grant B. Schley, of the firm of Moore & Schley, will be examined as a witness.

The three committeemen present yesterday delved all day long into technical facts, figuring averages and perusing charts and maps furnished by the witnesses. At the end of the day's labor they were well pleased with the results and confident in the belief that the sum total of the testimony would constitute one of the most important parts of the record of the hearings. They were satisfied that they had accomplished one of the essential purposes of the inquiry—to show what a glorious bonanza the Steel Corporation acquired in the purchase of the Tennessee company.

Charles P. Perin, one of the engineers who examined and appraised the property in 1904, was the first witness called. Mr. Perin used a large map showing the entire Birmingham district, comprising an area, approximately, of 125 by 118 miles. He described the great value of the ore and coal deposits in this territory, the ease with which it could be mined, compared with other regions, the consequent low cost of production and its commanding market value of the Ohio River.

The Tennessee company, now a part of the Steel Corporation, owned about 60 per cent of this valuable territory, amounting to about 150,000 acres, he said. The Tennessee company had 412,798,500 tons of iron ore and about 1,600,000,000 tons of coal at the time of its absorption by the Steel Corporation.

The price of the ore would average 35 cents a ton, on a royalty basis, and the coal five cents a ton. This would bring the value of the Tennessee company's ore to approximately \$130,000,000, and the coal deposits would be worth another \$75,000,000.

The witness testified that pig iron could be produced in the Birmingham district at a ton less than in Pittsburgh or anywhere else. He said he was familiar with ore and coal deposits on the continent of Europe and in India, and knew of only one region, Middleboro, England, where the materials necessary for making pig iron were so available as in the Birmingham district.

William M. Given, who was also on the examining board of engineers that appraised the Birmingham district deposits, corroborated Mr. Perin's testimony. He said he knew of no deposits in the world which were as large and valuable, and at the same time as accessible as those in the Birmingham district. Much convict labor was employed in that district, he said, and about 50 per cent of the convicts continued to work in the mines after they had served their terms.

Walton Moore, of Birmingham, an associate of Perin and Given in making the survey, was the last witness examined. He is engaged in mining coal for the market, operating the Edgewater Coal Company, in the Birmingham district. His testimony was along similar lines to that of the two other witnesses.

Congressman Young wanted to know if the survey and appraisal which Moore and his associates made was not largely a matter of guess work. The witness said that while the appraisers had made no actual borings they had the benefit of information furnished by all the experts in the region, besides their own extensive experience, and that the estimates had been arrived at in a fair and practical manner.

STEEL MEN'S HOURS LONG
Nagel Tells Senate One-third Work Seven Days a Week.

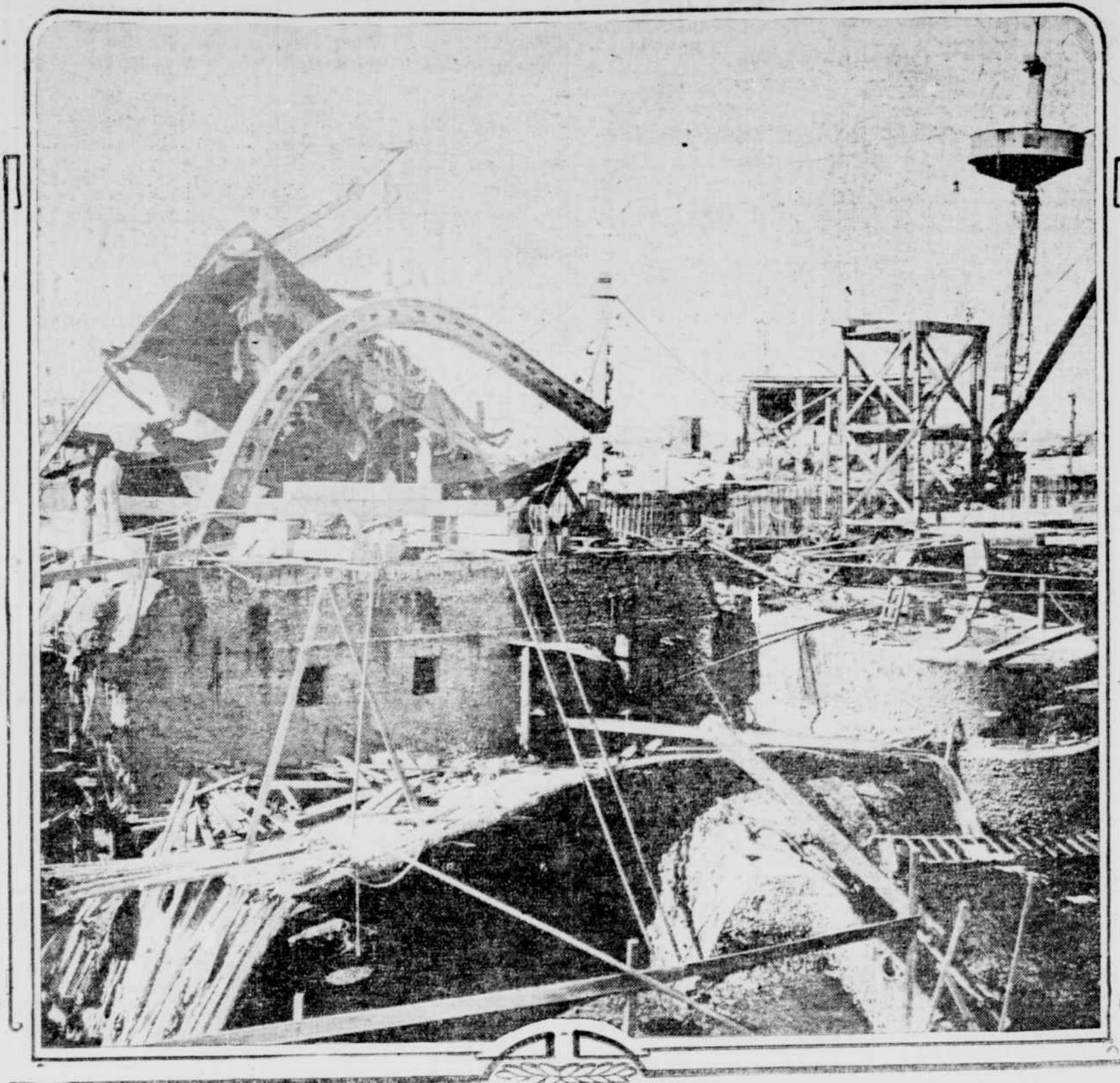
Washington, Aug. 1.—Secretary Nagel of the Department of Commerce and Labor today in a special report to the Senate on conditions of employment in the iron and steel industry in the United States, advised that "but over sixty thousand employees covered in the report the customary working week of one-third of them was a seven-day week, Sunday not differing from other days, and approximately one-fourth of the ninety thousand worked eight-four hours or over each week, which, in effect, means a twelve-hour day every day in the week, including Sunday."

Secretary Nagel's report was the result of a special investigation made in response to a resolution of Senator Borah. It covers practically all the iron and steel plants in the United States, numbering 341. "The fact that stands out most strikingly,"

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Men's Summer Shirts
95c
Regular Prices \$1.50, \$2 & \$2.50
Fine Madras, French Percalé and Soisette
Sizes 14 to 20
Mighty good picking among the Men's Mixture Sack Suits we've dropped from prices higher up to \$20 & \$25
ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY

LATEST PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BOW OF THE BATTLESHIP MAINE.



It is under this part of the wreck that the United States engineers hope to find evidence that will fix the cause of the explosion that destroyed the ship on February 15, 1898.

(Photo Copyright, 1911, American Press Association.)

In any study of the labor conditions in the iron and steel industry in the United States," says the report, "is the extent to which the twelve-hour day and a week of seven days still prevail in this industry."

Much of the Sunday work is no more necessary than in other industries, says the report, pointing out that in other industries where continuous operation is necessary, entirely practicable systems have been found by which one day of rest out of seven can be had for each employee. "It is therefore in striking contrast to this general business in other industries," says the report, "to find in a great basic industry that approximately only 15 per cent of the ninety thousand employees in special iron and steel occupations work less than six days a week, and almost 50 per cent seventy-two hours or over a week."

Almost 50 per cent of the employees are foreign born, and nearly two-thirds of them are from the South. Almost half of the ninety thousand employees receive less than 15 cents an hour, one-quarter receive 15 cents an hour, and the other one-third receive 15 cents an hour, however, receive \$1.25 an hour. Those receiving 15 cents and over 20 hours a week, then, constitute one-fifth of the total employed.

ARREST STOPS WEDDING
Stepmother Says Young Man Stole Her Horse and Wagon.

Breased in white for her wedding, Miss Belle Hancock, a governess of Englewood, N. J., was yesterday afternoon when Harry Ulrich, who said he lived at No. 281 West 121st street, Manhattan, was sent to Raymond street jail, Brooklyn, to await extradition papers from New Jersey.

Ulrich was charged with larceny by his stepmother, Mrs. Mary Ulrich, of Englewood. She said she stole her horse and wagon, valued at \$100, and sold them in New York for \$25.

Miss Hancock left Englewood on Monday to stay with friends at No. 4 Woodhill street, Brooklyn. Detective Manning went to the house and found Ulrich there. Ulrich tried to get away by a fire escape in the rear of the house, but Manning covered him with a revolver.

In the Adams street court yesterday, Miss Hancock, a tall, handsome brunette, said Harry had been driving the horse and rig so long that he had come to believe he owned it.

"It's all a terrible mistake," she said. "Dear Harry wouldn't steal anything from anybody."

Ulrich may be taken to New Jersey today.

SIX MEN GET \$2,400 CITY JOBS.
Six of the nine new deputy tax commissioners were appointed yesterday. They are Harrison G. Wilson, of No. 10 East 50th street, Edward T. Brennan, of No. 22 West 17th street, Henry J. Kellman, of No. 100 West 17th street, New Brighton, Staten Island, Robert W. Walden, of No. 100 West 17th street, Abraham I. Bernstein, of No. 100 West 17th street, and Andrew Mazzetti, of No. 100 West 17th street.

All of these places were filled from the civil service list, and the appointments were made by the Tax Commissioners. Each appointee will receive \$2,400 a year.

PUT NEW KIDNEY IN DOG

Rockefeller Scientist Tells of Successful Grafting Experiment.

LIVED MORE THAN 2 YEARS

Operation Seems to Prove That Diseased Organs May Be Replaced in Humans.

Dr. Alexis Carrel, connected with the Laboratory of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research, tells in the current number of "The Journal of Experimental Medicine" of an operation which he performed for the replacement of one kidney in a female dog, which lived for almost two years and six months after the operation. Dr. Carrel says his experiment proved that the grafting of organs was a possibility.

The experiment was performed in February, 1906, under other auspices, and after necessary preliminaries the kidney was extracted and washed with a small quantity of Locke's solution. After an hour and a half the organ was replaced and circulation was re-established.

For many days after the operation, the dog was in excellent health. In March of the following year it gave birth to eleven pups.

In July, 1908, the animal suddenly showed symptoms of intestinal obstruction and died. Dr. Carrel examined it and performed an autopsy. He found a violent colic of the small intestine, while the kidney and the other organs appeared normal.

"The experiment proved definitely," writes Dr. Carrel, "that the extirpation of the kidney in the dog, its perfusion with Locke's solution, the complete interruption of its circulation for fifty minutes and the suture of its vessels and ureter do not in a long period of time and it indicates, from a purely surgical standpoint, that the grafting of organs is a possibility."

Dr. Carrel also describes an operation he performed for patching the abdominal aorta with a piece of rubber. The attempt to introduce a glass tube five centimeters long into the abdominal aorta of a dog, gave incomplete functional results, but showed how an artery could regenerate itself by the use of inorganic material.

In a second experiment, the part of the abdominal aorta was extirpated and replaced by a patch of rubber that had been regenerated by the adjacent parts of the vessel. The culture of the aorta examined fifteen months after the operation, had not been modified and the function had not been impaired. After the operation there was no modification of the femoral pulse and the aorta pulsations were normal.

WOMAN NOW AIRSHIP PILOT
Miss Quimby First in This Country to Win a License.

Garden City, Long Island, Aug. 1.—Miss Harriet Quimby, today qualified as an aeroplane pilot and received the first license that has ever been granted by the Aero Club of America to a woman. She is the second woman in the world to receive such a license, the other being Mme. Dutrie, of France.

Miss Quimby, who is a native of California, tried to win her license yesterday and last evening, and did very well in all the tests except that of landing with the prescribed 150 feet of the starting point. This morning she was determined to get her license, and a few minutes after 7 o'clock she had her Moisant monoplane brought out from the hangar, and with the officials of the Aero Club watching her she succeeded in making five flights of the starting point on the first try. She was ordered to try again, and this time landed 120 feet from the line. This finished the test.

Miss Matilda Moisant and probably Miss Blanche Scott will be the next women to try for pilot licenses.

Another air pilot received his license today. He was Fernando C. de Narvaez, of Havana, Cuba. He used the same machine that Miss Quimby had used.

BONES MAY BE IDENTIFIED

Skull Found in the Maine's Wardroom.

Havana, Aug. 1.—Workmen in exploring the wardroom of the battleship Maine to-day found portions of a human skeleton, including the skull.

Two of the teeth in the upper jaw were filled with gold. It is suggested that the bones possibly may be those of Assistant Engineer Merritt.

A description of the teeth has been called to Washington in the hope that the authorities there will be able to make an identification. In the wardroom also were found several suspender buckles.

POISONED BY LEAD PIPE

Policeman and Wife Made Ill by Water from New Plumbing.

William F. Reilly, a mounted patrolman of the Jamaica precinct, was on duty yesterday morning in Hillside avenue, when he became so ill that he decided to ride back to the station house and go off duty. When he reached the station house he was barely able to stifle Lieutenant Harte and report his condition.

Reilly was assisted to the back room and Dr. Hyland, of St. Mary's Hospital, was called. He diagnosed the trouble as lead poisoning. Then Reilly realized that he had taken some water at home early in the night which tasted queer, as he expressed it. He also recalled that some new plumbing had been put in his home at No. 24 Madison avenue, Flushing. He was taken to the hospital and is believed to be out of danger.

He requested that his wife be kept in ignorance of his illness, as she might worry. It was thought best to notify her, and when a patrolman went to her home to warn her not to use the water it was found she had been poisoned by the water and was under the care of a physician, but was also out of danger.

CORONER CRITICISES POLICE
No Detectives at Inquest of Man Presumably Victim of Foul Play.

Coroner Polenberg criticized the police of the West 6th street station at an inquest yesterday into the death of William Dixon, forty years old, who was found with a fractured skull at No. 10 West 6th street on July 9 last. Captain Thomas Palmer, of the West 6th street station, said a statement to the coroner stating that detective had been assigned to the case. Detectives had been subpoenaed, but none appeared.

"I do not wish to criticize the whole Police Department," said the coroner. "But I do criticize some of the Police Department in cases like this, and I want to say gentlemen of the jury, that there is but one verdict you can bring in this case."

That is that the deceased came to his death as stated by the coroner's physician, from injuries that were received presumably of a homicidal nature and that he came to his death at the hands of some person or persons unknown. If you have any other verdict you wish to bring in you may do so."

The jury brought in the verdict as charged.

DIES IN SCALDING BATH

Father Finds Daughter's Body—Accident, the Coroner Says.

The body of Miss Louise Hotchman, twenty-two years old, clad in a nightdress, was found in a bathtub full of scalding water at her home, No. 91 Fox street, The Bronx, by the girl's father, John Hotchman, early yesterday morning. Coroner Schwannman learned that Miss Hotchman had grown nervous over a mistake in her books at the office where she worked, and was being treated by her physician for severe headaches.

Before daybreak yesterday the girl left her bed, awaking her sister, who asked her where she was going. Miss Hotchman replied that she was going to bathe. Some time afterward the sister was awakened by her father's screams when he saw the body. Dr. Gluckman, the physician in attendance, thought a bruise over the girl's right eye indicated that she had slipped and fallen into the tub. Coroner Schwannman said that death was accidental.

CUTS OFF ELDER CHILDREN

Countess Zborowski Disinherits De Steur's Son and Daughter.

THEY SIDED WITH FATHER

Daughter Is German Diplomat's Wife—Astor Descendant Gives All to Son by Second Husband.

For their failure to show her the love and respect which she said were due her as their mother, Countess Margaret de Steur, wife of Count Oberndorff, German Ambassador to Austria, and her brother, Hubert de Steur, living at Canterbury, England, were cut off without a dollar by the will of Countess Margaret Laura Zborowski, which was filed in the Borough office yesterday. The disinherited daughter and son are the children of the countess by her first marriage. The bulk of her large estate goes to Louis Zborowski, her son by her marriage to Count William Elliott Zborowski, who was killed in a motor race on the Riviera eight years ago. She married Count Zborowski after she obtained a divorce from Chevalier Alphonse L. E. de Steur, who was Minister from the Netherlands to France. She was Miss Margaret L. Carey, a daughter of John Carey and Mary Astor, and the granddaughter of William B. Astor and a cousin of Colonel John Jacob Astor.

Countess Zborowski died on July 9, at Canterbury, where she long had made her home, from an attack of paralysis. Her elder son, whom she left out of her will, lived not far from the estate of his mother, but they were not on good terms.

Cuts Off "De Steurs Children."

After carefully providing in her will, which was dated February 25, 1910, that her younger son, Louis Zborowski, should receive the income from her estate until he was twenty-one years old, when he is to receive the principal and the unexpended income, she made further provisions to prevent the children of her first marriage from getting any part of the estate. Countess Zborowski specifically cut them off in the following paragraph:

"It is my intention that my two de Steur children and their descendants shall not inherit any part thereof, for the reason that they have not shown any of the love and respect due a mother, although they have been given the chance of an income, and because their father or mothers have in their possession furniture, antique lace, works of art, articles of silver, and other personal property belonging to me to the value of \$60,000 in 1900, which they had no right to retain on my divorce from their father."

Louis Zborowski is now sixteen years old, and his mother expressed the wish in her will, which she said was also the desire of her late husband, that the boy be educated in England. For that purpose she appointed Arthur Lewis Entwhistle and Alice Talbridge Entwhistle guardians of her son. They were authorized to spend on him \$2,500 a year. David B. and Henry Lewis Morris were made the executors.

To Mr. Morris the testatrix left \$25,000 "as a small token of deep gratitude for his long and loyal friendship." Robert Halligan, "a faithful servant," received \$1,000, and a trust fund of \$20,000 was set aside, from which Clarice Louise Hodges, another of her servants, was to receive the income for life. All the residue of the estate was left to Louis Zborowski.

If Younger Son Dies.

One of the provisions made by Countess Zborowski to keep Countess Oberndorff and her other son from sharing in the estate was that if her younger son died before he was twenty-one years old the estate should go to his children, if he had any. If he died before his majority without leaving issue, then the estate is to be distributed as follows: Alice Talbridge Entwhistle, one of the guardians of Louis Zborowski, \$100,000, Bertie Spear, of London, \$50,000, Clarice Louise Hodges, if still in the employ of the family, \$100,000, Mercedes Bonansa, of Barcelona, Spain, \$100,000, Henry Lewis Morris, one of the executors, \$100,000, and the residue to Anna Elliott Morris Zborowski, Countess de Montauslain, sister of the late Count Zborowski, or to her children.

Countess Zborowski made a codicil to her will dated January 12, 1911, in which she mentioned that she had bought an estate in County Kent, known as Higham,

as a permanent residence in England for her son. The testatrix said that she had made a contract with Joseph Sawyer, an architect, to make improvements on the estate which were to cost \$50,000, and she authorized her executors to honor the demands of Sawyer for payment.

Countess Zborowski made a will in England in which she disposed of paintings, statuary, bronzes, prints, automobiles, carriages and other personal property.

SHERIFF FILLS FOUR NEW JOBS.
Under a new law passed by the Legislature and signed by Governor Dix, Sheriff Shea appointed two additional deputy sheriffs and two assistant deputies yesterday.

The deputies are John J. Doubleday, of No. 148 East 25th street, and Louis Leavitt, of No. 126 Fifth avenue. The assistant deputies are Henry B. McCrea, of No. 452 Amsterdam avenue, and Barney Marks, of No. 128 Broome street.

SUCCEEDS COHALAN IN TAMMANY.
Assemblyman James A. Foley, who, as chairman of the Committee on Cities, endorsed the course of the charter which Governor Dix equipped for the present, was elected chairman of the Tammany Hall law committee yesterday, to succeed Justice Daniel F. Cohalan.

B. Altman & Co.

GARMENTS AND ACCESSORIES
FOR MIDSUMMER

B. Altman & Co. ARE SHOWING SUITS, DRESSES, TRAVELING COATS, TRIMMED MILLINERY, GLOVES, HOSIERY, SHOES, ETC., FOR THE REPLENISHING OF WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITS.

BOYS' SUITS, REEFERS, BLOUSES, KNICKERBOCKERS, SHIRTS, NECKWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, ETC.

MEN'S MOTOR AND RAINCOATS, DUSTERS, BATHING SUITS, BELTS AND GENERAL FURNISHINGS.

TRAVELING BAGS AND SUIT CASES; FITTED HAMPER, TELESCOPES, HAT BOXES; AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES.

THE ATTENTION OF PATRONS RESIDING OUT OF TOWN DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS IS DIRECTED TO THE MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT. ANY DESIRED INFORMATION WILL BE FURNISHED ON REQUEST.

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

Two Good
Ara-Notch
ARROW
COLLARS
for Summer

BEDFORD
Fits snugly to neck. Almost meets in front.

CONCORD
A low collar that looks high.

Both have the "Notch," which makes them easy to put on or take off, and both have ample cravat space. 15c. each; 2 for 25c.

THE ARA-NOTCH WORKS LIKE THIS

CLUBB, PEABODY & COMPANY, MAKERS, TROY, N. Y.

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You are invited to confer with our Officers in regard to your banking or trust business. We pay interest on deposits.

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